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LEMON,
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PINEAPPLE,
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Mixed with plain or Aerated Water forms a Delicious Drink.
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(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1890.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted

with automatic Steam Machinery of the

latest and most approved kind, and

we are well able to compete in

quality with the best

English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

utmost care and cleanliness are exercised

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"SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as

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our Customers who prefer to have them to the

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Whenever practicable, are despatched by first

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FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and

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the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties

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Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

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LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty,

or greasy, or that appear to have been used

for any other purpose than that of Containing

Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used

again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

Hongkong, China, and Manila.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to

Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and

not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied

by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for

publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always

be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions

affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that

the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for

opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for

insertion in this day's issue not later than Three O'clock so as

not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for

publication will be continued until countermanded.

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English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1890.

The approaching election of an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, *vice* Mr. A. P. MacEwen, who will leave for England within the next few days, has aroused but little excitement in the colony. The retiring legislator represents the interests of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and his successor will be elected by the three or four dozen specially favored citizens who constitute that generally harmless association. Governor Bowen's biggest bid for local popularity was in introducing into Hongkong elections the thin end of the wedge of popular suffrage; but as that shallow mountebank carefully confined the franchise to the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Bench of Justices respectively, the so-called public boon he so effusively bestowed on an officially down-trodden community was not generally appreciated, and quite failed to realise the enthusiasm His Excellency so fondly anticipated. Governor Bowen's reform was very much like feeding a hungry populace with an empty spoon, and its effect was pretty well the same as might be expected from that

interesting proceeding. However, the fact remains that "the great unpaid" and the Chamber of Commerce possess the right of each returning a representative of its particular interests to the Legislative Council, and until the arrival of some enlightened ruler who has the courage of his opinions, we can only accept the situation under protest. Mr. MacEwen, it must be admitted, has most ably advocated public interests in the Council, and has furthermore displayed a spirit of independence which might with advantage be imitated by more than one of his colleagues. He now leaves, for good we believe, the tight little island that has been his home and where he has been a leading figure for over twenty years, and a successor has to be appointed in his stead. Our present object is to discuss the claims of prospective candidates.

If the childish drivel published weekly by a minor local paper may be seriously regarded, there is quite a galaxy of bright and particular members of the Chamber of Commerce fully qualified to step into the political arena and assume the functions and honours attached to the position of a colonial legislator; but it also seems that the inherent bashfulness of most of these local PIRTS prevents their facing that fierce light of public criticism and censure which is the inevitable reward of all men who aspire to special eminence. The "eligibles" for Mr. MacEwen's seat at the Council board are said to be Mr. EDWIN MACINTOSH, resident head of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE's, and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. JNO. J. FRANCIS, Q.C.; Mr. E. R. BELLIOS; Mr. T. H. WHITEHEAD, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Mr. A. McCORACHIE, of Messrs. GILMAN & Co.; Mr. N. J. EDE, secretary of the Union Insurance Society of Canton; Mr. H. L. DALRYMPLE, local agent for the British North Borneo Government; and Mr. C. HOLLIDAY, of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Fortunately the whole of these gentlemen are not prepared to seek the suffrages of the constituency on this occasion, otherwise some of the exciting scenes of an ordinary election at home might be witnessed in sleepy Hongkong; in fact, it has been publicly stated, with some authority, that the contest will lie between Mr. WHITEHEAD and Mr. DALRYMPLE, so that we are saved the trouble of appraising the respective merits and qualifications of the other members, and as between these two our task is an easy one. We nevertheless regard it as a pity that the services of such an able man and influential resident as Mr. E. MACINTOSH could not be secured, but we understand that important business responsibilities have the first claim on that gentleman's time. We are also surprised that the Committee of the Chamber have failed to recognise the peculiar fitness of Mr. FRANCIS, Q.C., for the vacant position, as we doubt not that that staunch advocate of public rights would have become a candidate had proper representations been made to him on the subject. Of all the others Mr. WHITEHEAD is undoubtedly the best man in the field. He is a ready and fluent speaker, a thorough man of business, and for energy and enterprise he has few equals and no superior in the colony. His opponent we must confess we know little of—Mr. DALRYMPLE has never been a prominent figure in Hongkong. He was a member of the defunct firm of BIRLEY & Co., has been Chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and is now agent here for the British North Borneo Government and one of the leading promoters and directors of most of the tobacco and other enterprises in that country which played such havoc with the Hongkong public last year. If Mr. DALRYMPLE has any local influence we do not know in what direction to look for it; if he possesses any special abilities to qualify him to adequately represent the shipping and commercial interests of the port in the Legislative Council, he has modestly kept them hidden under a bushel for a great number of years. Admitting that Mr. DALRYMPLE is a well-meaning gentleman, who would do his utmost in whatever capacity he might be placed, the conclusion is strongly forced upon us that he is a most unsuitable candidate, and cannot possibly hope to prove successful against a far stronger and, taken all round, a much abler man. We must frankly admit that there are objections against the employé of a public company or corporation sitting as the representative of public interests in our Legislative Council, but they only apply to Mr. WHITEHEAD in a minor degree as compared with Mr. T. JACKSON, when the latter gentleman was a member, and we have every reason to believe that the far-seeing manager of the Chartered Bank, if elected—which appears a certainty—will prove as successful as a legislator and champion of local rights as he has done in the busy and ever-changing world of commerce.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, August 25th.
The strike of marine officers continues. Twenty steamers are idle in Melbourne.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona* left Nagasaki for this port yesterday at 5 p.m.

A TELEGRAM dated London, August 19th, states that the Emperor William has gone to Russia.

THERE will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 5.30 o'clock.

The Spanish steamer *Isla de Panay* arrived at Singapore on the 20th inst., having on board in addition to other passengers, 53 Portuguese soldiers and 17 officers for the Macao garrison.

WE are informed by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agents of the Blue-funnel line, that the *Metator*, reported as badly ashore a day or two ago near Hoihow, merely took the ground slightly, on a sand-bank, and that as they have received no details up to date it may fairly be presumed that he is off by this time and en route for Hongkong.

ONE Robbins has been regarding Japan through the spectacles of the Purify League, and airing his jacksack notions in the *Sentinel*. He calls Yokohama a "vicious port"—one of the most immoral places anywhere to be found. And he admits that "half the disease there is caused" well, through the efforts of his pet League in getting the C. D. Acts repealed.

A TRIAD SOCIETY "Johnnie" who was banished from Hongkong for a period of five years, in November '88 was dropped upon by a detective way down Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon, and brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this morning. His Worship sent him to Gordon's Hotel, where he will do shift drill, etc.: etc. for nine calendar months.

AFTER concealment, like a worm in the bud, has preyed upon the genius of the Military Museum, they intend to again dazzle the public eye on Monday and Wednesday next, when that good old drama "The Ticket-of-leave Man" is to be produced. The cast, we understand, is exceptionally herculean, the mounting of the piece has been simply "regardless," and "fans and punks will be provided."

LEUNG KI PO, for whose extradition the Chinese Government applied last month, was taken from the Gaol down to the Chinese gun-boat *Kwang Ki* at four o'clock this afternoon, by a strong guard of European and Sikh police, under the command of Acting Chief Inspector Crockett. The criminal was handed over to Lieutenant LI, of the gunboat, who after seeing him man safely chained up invited the escort all for refreshment. LEUNG KI PO seemed to give up all hope when he saw the police taking their departure, and, bawled criminal as he doubtless is, fairly burst into tears. LI PI TAY, who was handed over in a similar manner three weeks ago, was beheaded at Canton last Monday, with ten other notorious "terror" of the Kwangtung province.

THE first ordinary annual meeting of the shareholders of the Mainbark Furniture Company, Limited, was held this afternoon. Mr. R. C. Wilcox presided, and Messrs. G. R. Stevens, F. Dodwell, C. S. Taylor, A. C. Cohen, W. St. J. Hancock, R. Lyall, M. M. Kuhn, D. McCulloch, E. R. Fuhrmann, and J. Mariburk (manager) were present.

The Chairman said that they hoped to have the machinery here soon, and that the works of the past year showed a profit of \$3,200. With that they proposed to pay the preliminary expenses, in answer to questions he stated that some more calls had been met, and that a large portion of the machinery—which was to cost some \$15,000—had been already paid for.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion that the report be adopted, and it was agreed to.—Mr. Wilcox did not offer himself for re-election, and Messrs. McCulloch and Kuhn declined to accept the nomination. Mr. O'D. Gourdin having been re-elected auditor, the proceedings terminated.

THE nine coolies charged with committing piracy on the high seas between Haiphong and Hongkong were again brought before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning, on remand, when three of them admitted that they pirated the junk *Wing Hop Hing* at the time and place stated in the evidence for the prosecution yesterday. They contended, however, that they were merely the eighty pigs, several of them being merely the carriers of silver, and the iron clothing in Chinese waters, the case had nothing to do with the British authorities. Whether or not a passenger, as alleged by the captain of the junk yesterday, had been killed they knew not, but were of opinion that, as their fire was merely a return of the fusillade which the passengers and crew opened upon them, should any of the said passengers have been killed, it was the result of their own indiscretion. The other five prisoners denied all knowledge of the affair, subsequent to which his Worship adjourned the case until Saturday.

THE *Kobe Herald* sarcastically admires the ingenuity of the methods of the Japanese police in detecting native offenders against the laws of the country, but adds that our admiration would be somewhat chilled were foreigners to become liable to have this ingenuity exercised upon them.

The river, the Thames, and the iron and steel bridges many other dexterous instruments of torture, are to be found in our own history, but they do not find approval nowadays. The Japanese, however, have not altogether discarded the rude methods of suspicion. Not many weeks ago, a woman on unimpeachable authority, a hundred cases of kerosene oil were stolen by the coolies engaged in bringing cargo ashore. The theft was discovered and the astute Japanese police tracked the offenders and arrested them. The Japanese policeman as foreigners know to their cost does not show that tender solicitude for his captives to which we at home are accustomed. In questioning a native prisoner he punctuates his enquiries by sundry slaps on the face, sometimes with his palm, sometimes with a strip of leather, delivered in an oblique direction. This course of procedure, as it is well calculated to do, produced a confession in the case under consideration. A query as to where the oil was naturally followed, but even a second dose of slapping failed to elicit the required information. More vigorous methods were evidently necessary, and they were forthcoming. A small piece of wood was inserted between the fingers of the accused—three pieces to each hand, then another piece was tied on each side of the hand to keep the fingers in position, and their tips secured by a string. The strings having been made fast to a beam in such a way that the toes of the prisoners just touched the ground and the whole strain of their bodies was on their fingers, they were left to their own meditations. These meditations shortly led them to remember where the oil was concealed and it was recovered. The end may have justified the means in the eyes of the Japanese authorities, but at any rate there are not such means as a civilized country should countenance, or such as foreigners will consent to be subjected to.

Mr. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamship *Ellice*, with mail, &c., from San Francisco to the 12th inst., arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port on Saturday, the 30th inst.

A "CUTE-LOOKING" coolie was "docked" before Mr. Robinson in the Police Court this morning, where widow Chan, Ching, a slashing young amah, appeared to prosecute him for grabbing a couple of two dollar hair-pins from her really "taking" *chignon* while she was sauntering down Queen's Road West yesterday afternoon. Of course the light-fingered "gent" denied the charge, which was fairly brought home to him though by the "bobby" who gave chase and caught him. His Worship jailed the culprit for six months with hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

RE J. F. WEBBER.

In this matter Mr. Fraser-Smith appeared to oppose the petition for the debtor's adjudication.

His lordship—I don't think you have any right to appear here as an advocate.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am here as the debtor's attorney.

His lordship—Yes, you may appear as his attorney, but you can't appear as his advocate.

If you want to do anything on his behalf you must appear through a solicitor.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I think it is permitted by the Ordinance.

His lordship—Oh, if it is I will hear you.

Mr. Ho Wyson—I appear for the petitioning creditor.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I don't want to take up the time of the Court if your lordship says I must instruct a solicitor I will ask you to adjourn the matter. I cannot put my hand on the section, but I certainly think I have a right to appear as the debtor's attorney.

His lordship—You don't appear as a creditor?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Not to-day, but I am actually the largest creditor of the estate.

His lordship—I think that as a creditor you would be entitled to address the Court and oppose the petition.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Well, I may not do that, but I think this is a most urgent application.

His lordship—I think I had better adjourn this so that you can engage a solicitor.

Mr. Ho Wyson objected, as some of the property might be lost, and the petitioner had no means of ascertaining the amounts of the book debts.

The Deputy Registrar—I understand that there are some fees due to Mr. Webber and they want to collect them.

His lordship—Your proper course is to apply for an order for the books to be given up.

Mr. Fraser-Smith said that he had the books, but would readily follow his lordship's direction as to giving them up.

His lordship thought that in that case an order was not necessary, and adjourned the matter for a week.

THE "TAIYUAN" STOWAWAYS CASE.

Charles Nathaniel Betts, second steward of the C. N. Co.'s Australian liner *Taiyuan*, and a Chinese "boy" charged with smuggling Chinese on board the same ship, were again brought before Mr. Robinson at the Police Court this afternoon. Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's office, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Rodyk for the "boy."

Mr. Rodyk said he would be glad to be fully informed as to how the case stood as he had only just been instructed.

His Worship said he did not see any evidence as to a breach of the Australian Immigration Act, which was one of the charges.

Mr. Hastings said he would put Mr. Betts into the box to prove that charge.

Mr. Betts then stated that he produced an authorized copy of the New South Wales Restriction Act of 1883, by which it was shown that any ship arriving in the waters of the colony with Chinese passengers in excess of the number allowed by the Act was liable to a fine of £500 for each passenger carried over and above the number allowed by law.

The master of the *Taiyuan*, he added, was called upon in Sydney to show why he should not be proceeded against in regard to the eight stowaways—which formed the subject of the present inquiry. The matter was still, as far as he knew, in abeyance at Sydney, where, upon the arrival of the *Taiyuan*, the matter would be further investigated.

In answer to Mr. Rodyk he said he received that copy of the Restriction Act from the Company's agent at Sydney.

His Worship—Betts had been, but two trips in the *Taiyuan*, to Sydney.

Mr. Hastings said, in closing the case for the prosecution, that the prisoners were charged with secreting Chinese passengers on board the *Taiyuan* and trying to land them in Sydney.

As the local Ordinance did not make it possible that they could be charged with aiding and abetting in the smuggling of Chinese passengers on board a British ship, the prisoners were therefore charged with the common offence of conspiracy. The evidence showed that the "boy" had had the stowaways, and Betts held the keys of the places in which they were concealed. Betts was the man told off to search the after part of the ship, hence, as he was peculiarly interested in the affair, the success of the conspirators in getting their passengers to Australia. Lo Akit, the No. 1 "boy," said he was the man who issued rationals for the stowaways. The "boy" now before the Court was the one who fed the stowaways and probably got a considerable sum of money for keeping the matter quiet. Against him there was no distinct, only circumstantial, evidence that he was in the conspiracy. As to Betts' written statement, it quite corroborated the statements of the No. 1 "boy." The object of this stow-away business was the avoidance of passage money and the Sydney poll-tax, in all about \$700 per head. By this conspiracy therefore, the owners were defrauded out of the passage money at least, even supposing that the ship had her full legal complement of Chinese passengers. The Company had suffered more seriously by the affair, as it had been captured by the Australian Government that the Company must have been privy to the smuggling, and they were now liable to be fined £4,000. The Company had also suffered in its reputation in Australia by reason of this affair. This offence—that was to say the conspiracy—was an indictable offence.

His Worship thought that it was an action for trespass, not of defrauding the company. The evidence showed that the steamer had her full legal complement, they couldn't carry more than they already had on board that trip.

Mr. Hastings—Then I submit to your Worship that the defendants are liable to punishment for a common misdemeanour.

Mr. Rodyk—I must ask your Worship to remand the case, so that I may have time to look into it as regards my client. His defence is that he was under no agent in the matter.

His Worship—Yes, I will remand the case until Monday, when I shall be glad to hear you upon the subject.

The case was then adjourned until Monday afternoon, bail being fixed in one surety of \$500 for each of the defendants.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 27th.

The insurrection started by the revolt of the men of the Tenth Regiment stationed at Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, has become more extended. Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, and Cordoba (the capitals of the provinces of those names) are in a state of siege.

The Government are still holding out. Don Carlos Pellegrini, the vice-President, is exercising executive power. The President, Don Miguel Juarez Celman has, it is now said, gone to the provinces to collect troops to attack Buenos Ayres in the event of the insurgents gaining complete mastery of the town.

General de Campos, who was recently imprisoned for conspiracy, has been rescued by the rebels, and placed in command of the insurgent troops. He is supported by a committee formed among the revolutionists, who have issued a manifesto giving expression to a determination to remove President Celman's Government, ordering the mobilization of the National Guard, appointing Generals to the different regiments, and electing the Chief of the Police. The citizens generally desire the downfall of the Government.

Government House is being defended by sailors with mitrailleuse guns. Lying about the public streets are heaps of dead bodies of police and soldiers, bearing evidence to the sanguinary nature of the conflicts which have taken place between the rebel and loyal forces. It is reported that General E. Racedo, the Minister of War, is among the killed.

The rebels have repulsed two attacks made on them by the Government troops. The casualties included the wounding of the Chief of the Police. The Government are hourly expecting reinforcements from Larate.

July 28th.

The insurgents have captured the barracks, the arsenal, and the Plaza de la Victoria, the principal square of the city. They have also taken prisoner the State Major-General, Don N. Lavalle.

The conflicts that took place on Saturday everywhere went against the Government troops.

A telegram received in Paris states that more troops joined the rebels on Sunday, and that the revolution has spread to the provinces.

The authorities are endeavouring to negotiate with the insurgents with a view of restoring order.

The Republic of Guatemala, now with the State of Honduras at war with the Republic of Salvador, is the scene of internal dissension. A revolt against the Government has broken out, with General Don M. L. Barillas at its head, has taken place. A mob collected in the street outside Government House at New Guatemala, the capital, and shouted "Death to Barillas."

General Don Betts commanded the insurgents. The leaders of the revolt have been imprisoned and a state of siege has been proclaimed. Troops are patrolling the streets of the town.

Great discontent prevails among the soldiers owing to their not having received their pay. It is feared that they will join the insurgents.

It is stated that the Salvador troops are within sixty miles of the capital, and that a battle is imminent.

The Navy of the Argentine Republic has so far maintained a neutral attitude in the quarrel now pending. But even if it sided with either of the opposing parties, it could not for the present approach the city owing to the existence of low water.

It is now stated that a regiment of artillery, three regiments of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the local military cadets support the insurgents. Two thousand police and the rest of the garrison support the Government.

The cause of the rising is now said to be general discontent on the part of civilians with the reckless financial policy of the Government, and suspicion of peculation by those in office.

The arrest of General de Campos and other officers precipitated the rising.

In the battle at Ching between the troops of Guatemala and Salvador the former lost 600 men and the latter ninety.

The Government of the State of Honduras, fearing domestic revolts, is afraid to send troops to join the forces of Guatemala.

The troops of Salvador have again defeated those

Negotiations at Cardiff, between the Companies and the men's committee, are going on, and it is hoped will result in a settlement being arrived at to-day. The men demand that a week's work shall consist of sixty hours.

NATAL, August 8th.
The Volksraad has ratified the Anglo-Transvaal Convention, upholding the autonomy of Swaziland with a joint administration of Boers and English for the Whites. The Convention stipulates that the Transvaal is to receive a port in Swaziland, with the right of making a railway thereto. The Volksraad admits the desirability of upholding and strengthening friendly relations with Great Britain.

LONDON, August 8th.
In the House of Commons this evening, Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said Lord Cross had adopted the recommendation of the Select Committee that the Unconventured Service pensions be fixed at a minimum of one shilling and ninepence, and added that the same will take effect from 1st April last. Sir John said that Lord Cross would consult the Government of India regarding the other recommendation of the Select Committee.

The Emperor William sails to-night for Heligoland.

August 9th.
A letter from the Queen has been placarded at Heligoland in which Her Majesty thanks the inhabitants for their recent loyal address, and expresses her conviction that the Emperor William will promote their prosperity to the utmost.

The latest news from South Wales states that the men have rejected the terms offered by employers, and that traffic remains at a standstill.

August 10th.
During the discussion on Army Estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Stanhope said that experience had shown that the Magazine rifle is one of the best, if not the best, in the world.

Mr. Barkly, Governor of Heligoland, delivered overboard of the island yesterday to Herr Von Boetticher. Only a slight ceremony took place on the occasion. Both flags were hoisted together, the British and German men-of-war in the harbour saluting. Mr. Barkly sailed amid salutes from the German men-of-war.

BRUSSELS, August 10th.
A meeting of forty thousand socialists was held here to-day in favour of universal suffrage, and it was resolved to continue the struggle till this object was attained.

The socialist meeting was held in the evening at which the speakers declared that violence must take place if lawful means failed.

LONDON, August 11th.
The negotiations between the employers' and men's committee continue at Cardiff, and will probably end in arbitration.

The Emperor William arrived at Heligoland yesterday and was received with much enthusiasm. His Majesty sailed for Wilhelmshaven in the evening.

In connection with the mutiny among the men of the Army Service Corps at Chatham, two non-commissioned officers have been discharged and another arrested. The malcontent men complain of the extra Sunday work they have to do. A quantity of harness belonging to the corps was yesterday destroyed, and the men are now confined to barracks.

Lord Salisbury, in laying the Anglo-French agreement on the table of the House of Lords this evening, said that its importance had been overrated, and that it merely confirmed virtually existing facts regarding Tunisia and Madagascar.

With regard to Lake Chad, the agreement aimed at averting any future conflicts between France and the Niger company, and possibly any question that might arise as to the rights of Turkey southward of Tripoli which remain intact.

The Emperor William speaking at a luncheon given in his honour at Heligoland warmly eulogised Queen Victoria, to whom he said, the transfer of Heligoland to Germany was due, and who valued the friendship of Germany.

MADRID, August 11th.
Another death from cholera has taken place here. The epidemic is abating in Valencia.

LONDON, August 12th.
Employers at Cardiff have refused to accede to the modified demands of their men.

In the return cricket match, All England versus the Australian team, the latter were beaten by two wickets.

August 13th.
The Lord Mayor has notified that having learned that an Imperial ukase, ordering the expulsion of the Jews from Russia, the issue of which, it was feared, was imminent, is not to be issued, he therefore defers a meeting which was to have taken place at the Mansion House to protest against the measure.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S NEW STEAMERS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, which was commenced in 1880, and under contract with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, was to be completed in October, 1890, was actually finished and trains running through from Halifax and Quebec to Vancouver in November, 1889. About that time the Imperial Government called for tenders for a mail service by first-class steamships between Vancouver and Japan and China.

After varied and lengthy negotiations, the contract for steamships to accomplish this service was signed on July 2nd, 1890, and passed the House of Commons in August following. The speed of the vessels was to be 17 knots on the measured mile, and 16 knots at sea, and the vessels were to be specially constructed to carry troops and guns.

The three vessels now building by the Naval Construction and Armaments Co., Ltd., at Barrow-in-Furness, are contracted to do 18 knots on the measured mile, and 16 knots on a 400 miles sea trial. Notwithstanding the enhanced speed implied in these conditions it is confidently anticipated that the actual results will fulfil, if not exceed, requirements.

In the design of these vessels the greatest possible attention has been paid to strength, subdivision, and general means of safety: no expense being spared by the Canadian Pacific Co. or by the building firm, to make the vessels in every respect equal to the very finest vessels afloat. Their engines will indicate about 10,000 H.P., and they are to be propelled by twin-screws, the engine-room being divided by fire and safe bulkheads, and the propeller or tail-end shaft, being carried within the structure of the hull to the very extremity, thus doing away with the external support known as the "A" bracket principle. The hull is sub-divided by eleven transverse water-tight bulkheads, all reaching to the upper deck. Of these, three forward and three aft are without doors of any kind, while the remaining five have specially constructed watertight doors, with patent releasing apparatus. The four boilers supplying the engines with steam are placed in two compartments divided by a cross bulkhead, and are fully protected by wing bulkheads and side bulkheads. Arrangement is also made for the protection of the engines by coal in the event of the vessels being taken up as armed cruisers.

The dimensions of the vessels are—Length, between perpendiculars, 428 feet; breadth, moulded, 55 feet; depth, moulded, 36 feet; tonnage, 5,700 tons gross. They are highly rigged

with pole-masts and fore-and-aft canvas, and their form, both under and above water, is of such symmetry and fineness as to afford great assurance of propulsion at the high speed required. The steering engines, which are of first-class make, are connected with a drum working on the rudder head, which is again controlled by patent hydraulic brakes.

The arrangements and fittings for passengers are of the most complete and luxurious kind. On the promenade deck aft is a large smoking room, and forward are the library and special state rooms, all paneled in hardwood. Above the promenade deck is a light permanent awning deck, on which are carried lifeboats, and 2 collapsible boats are fitted with patent lowering and disengaging gear. At the forward end of this deck are the captain's quarters, chart room, and wheel house. On the upper deck is a large dining saloon with galleries and pantries attached, and on one side are some dozen special state rooms, while on the other are the quarters of the officers and engineers. Further aft are the staterooms and various other quarters. The remainder of the first and second-class passenger accommodation is upon the main deck, on which also provision is made for 500 steerage passengers. The vessels are lighted throughout by electricity, and are thoroughly ventilated from a series of electric fans, each three feet in diameter and delivering about 400,000 cubic feet of air per hour. The vessels will carry in addition to their large complement of passengers, about 4,000 tons of tea, and are specially designed with side ports and side hatches arranged with a view to the speedy reception and delivery of cargo.

It is expected that the first vessel will be launched early in August, and be ready to leave for her station on the Pacific about the end of October next. She will be followed at intervals of about two months by her sister ships. It is intended by the Canadian Pacific Co. to arrange a "round the world" excursion when the vessels are completed—"out" by the Suez Canal to Vancouver, via China or Australia, across the Pacific and the Railway, and "home" either via Quebec or New York. Captain Marshall of the Orient Line, is to have the first command, and all are to be commanded by officers of the R.N.R.—*Marine Engineer.*

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Consumption, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the others giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & Co.,
DUNDASHILL DISTILLERS, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H. Old Highland Malt Whisky.
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSERS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt
Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market of ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Our one million Gallons produced annually. For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1223]

COMPANIA MARITIMA ASIATICA
MEXICANA.
Office No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Ground Floor.
C. VOGEL,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1228]

G. RENNIE STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
12, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan for
JOHN & ROBT. HARVEY & Co.,
Dundashill Distillers, Glasgow.

AGENT FOR
MCKENZIE, DRISCOLL & Co. Wines
Shippers, "Jessey de la Frontina" and Oporto, Palmetier Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.
Valencia Iron and Steel Co., Glasgow.
Wilson and Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.
Boyd and Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Glasgow.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.
Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery: Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machinery and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Cording Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum Floor Cloth, Machinery, Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughened Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc. can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice Making Machine can also be seen and tried.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1229]

PURE ICE.

In two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice Making Machine.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.
Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice sparkling Wines Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 2' by 1' 6" by 1' 6". The No. 1 Machine can be seen and tried and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.
G. RENNIE STEWART,
Agent, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230]

THE HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PREVIOUS TO RE-BUILDING.
REDUCED PRICES
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
DURING THE MONTH ENDING SATURDAY, Aug. 30th.
ALSO 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
ON ALL PURCHASES.
EXCEPT WINES, SPIRITS, AND MALT LIQUORS.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO. CO., LD.)
Hongkong, 25th August, 1890. [13]

MARINE HOTEL
HONGKONG.
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well ventilated and well furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. THE DINING ROOM is large and looks out the Harbour. THE TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

THE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES. WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied. The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [476]

DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.
SCHOOL duties will be resumed on MONDAY, September 1st.
For terms for Boarders or Day scholars, Apply to
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "BATAVIA,"
FROM VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [124]

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.
THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.
C. BOND,
Manager.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047]

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-fourth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to the 11th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1890. [1195]

NOTICE.
THOMAS KERR & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MAT-TEE ENGINEERING WORKS,
KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong 25th August, 1890. [126]

S I E N T I N G,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [137]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.
ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS,
GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1890. [144]

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Masoni
ZETLAND LODGE.
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, MONDAY EVENING, the 1st prox., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1890. [122]

Hotels.

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now named in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes. The avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.
Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table D'Hôte is unexcelled.
The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Paddy's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

ANDREW FOSTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178]

MACAO ROTISSERIE,
Nos 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND SPIRITS.
Tiffins and Dinners to order.
MISS C. PALMER,
Proprietress.
Macao, 19th August, 1890. [1197]

THE BOA VISTA.
BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.
Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.
MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress. [978]

Insurance.

THE STANDARD
A SCOTCH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the Premiums are moderate; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong
982-6

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877
IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [57]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 4, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February,

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 222 per cent.
—premium, ex. div., buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—
\$200 per share, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$102 per
share, buyers.
China Insurance Company—\$71 per
share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share,
sellers.
Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$111½ per
share, buyers.
Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per
share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150
per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per
share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share,
buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$72
per cent. premium, ex. div., sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.
—\$361 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118
per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share,
sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures
—\$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company,
Limited—35 per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share,
sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$182
per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.
Luna Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$117
per share, ex. div., sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share,
sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited
—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per
share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$24 per share,
sales and buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent.
premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent.
premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent.
premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$118 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25
per share, nominal.
Punjab and Sunghie Dua Samantian Mining Co.
—\$6 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share,
sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$12½
per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company—\$70 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$200 per share,
sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
The East Boineo Planting Co., Limited—\$10
per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, buyers.
The Seng Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$2½ per
share, buyers.
Cruckshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
The Siam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.
—50 per cent. dis., sellers (fully paid up).
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share,
sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—
\$18 per share, sellers.
The Greer Island Cement Co.—\$31 per share,
buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$94
per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6
per share, sellers.
Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share,
sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$32 per
share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per
share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share,
buyers.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share,
sellers.
The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$4½
per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$2 per share,
sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share,
nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$17
per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—
\$104 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/9½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/9½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/9½
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/10½
ON PARIS—Bank, on demand 4/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4/8
ON INDIA, T. T. 220
On Demand 220
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72½
Private, 30 day's sight 73

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ganges*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 5.30 a.m. on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 12th inst., arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port on Saturday, the 30th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun*, left Port Darwin on the 23rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 1st proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Stentor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Canton*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 25th instant at 11 a.m., and is expected here on the 31st.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona*, left Nagasaki on the 23rd instant at 5 p.m., and is due here on the 31st.
The "Glen" line steamer *Glenfury*, from London, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 2nd proximo.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Nizam*, left Bombay on the 21st instant at 3 p.m., and is expected here on the 8th proximo.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

27th August, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude and Longitude	Barometer at 5 p.m.	Thermom- eter temp- erature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction and Force.	Weather.	State of Sky.
Wanchow	22° 45'	30.00	79	82	SE	Cloudy	...
Shanghai	31° 10'	30.00	80	82	SE	Cloudy	...
Amoy	24° 30'	30.00	80	82	SE	Cloudy	...
Swatow	23° 30'	30.00	80	82	SE	Cloudy	...
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